In the Claims

Claims 1-15 (Cancelled)

16. (Currently amended) A tension-moored wave energy device, in which the device includes:

(a) multiple chambers, the lower end of each chamber being open to water above the wave base when operating in resonance to generate energy, the wave base being the maximum depth at which a wave's passage causes significant water motion, and the upper end of each chamber being connected via ducting to an air turbine;

(b) each chamber defining an air flow path;

in which at least some chambers differ from others by being designed to resonate at different incident wave frequencies, irrespective of the orientation of the device in relation to incident waves;

and in which the device floats but is tension-moored to resist heaving in response to wave action such that when the device is operating in resonance a passing wave has no substantial effect on the absolute vertical position of the device, and causes the level of water in each chamber to rise relative to the device ~~is adapted to resist heaving in response to wave action by including a tethering system that is under tension and that comprises tethers that are taut but that have sufficient elasticity to allow the device to accommodate a rise and fall of the mean water level around the device due to tidal action.~~

17. (Cancelled)

18. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which the tethering system restrains the device relative to the mean water level to prevent heave.

19. (Cancelled)

20. (Cancelled)

21. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which the device is adapted to be heave resistant by having a cross-sectional area that is selected to be sufficiently small such that any increase in buoyancy of the device associated with a wave passing the device is negligible compared to the weight of the device.

22. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which the air turbine is bi-directional.

23. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which some chambers differ from others by extending below the mean water level to different depths.

24. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which some chambers differ from others by having different cross-sectional areas.

25. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which the resonant characteristics of each chambers is selected to increase the probability that at least one chamber is in resonance at any given time.

26. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which two or more chambers vent air together to the turbine.

27. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which two or more chambers vent air independently to the turbine, so that one chamber is expelling air through the turbine whilst another is sucking air through the turbine.

28. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which each chamber is cylindrical.

29. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which the chambers are arranged in a rotationally symmetric manner in plan view.

30. (Previously presented) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which the lower end of a chamber is flared to reduce water turbulence.

31. (New) The wave energy device of Claim 18 in which the tethering system is sufficiently elastic to accommodate any rise and fall of the mean water level around the device.

32. (New) The wave energy device of Claim 16 in which the tethering system is sufficiently elastic to accommodate the rise and fall of the mean water level around the device due to tidal action.